NEWS from HOLLYWOOD

Farley Granger is now in the East, where he will appear on the straw-hat circuit in "The Rainmaker." Granger also has the top male role in "The Girl On the Red Velvet Swing"—that of Harry Thaw of the famous Thaw-White murder trial of the early Twenties.

Jeanne Crain, now riding the crest of her screen career, turned down the lead in the George Gobel picture, "The Lady Eve," which a number of actresses would give their eye teeth to do, and plans to spend the summer resting and playing with her family. At the end of August she and Jane Russell will be off on a P.A. tour, tub-thumping for "Gentlemen Marry Brunettes."

Do you really know art? Well, if you do, you'll be delighted to hear that screen fans are in for a real cycle of stories based on the lives of famous painters. Mel Ferrer is busy playing Modigliani, Kirk Douglas will portray Van Gogh for Metro, and Italian Director Alberto Lattuada would like very much to have Marlon Brando for the role of Goya.

Metro spotted John Lupton and lured him to Hollywood, only to let him go in one of their housecleanings. Lupton promptly went into TV and made such a hit, he was given a role in "Battle Cry," "The Millionaire" and the juvenile lead with Lana Turner in "Dianne." Recently, he has been signed for the romantic lead opposite Margaret O'Brien in "Glory."

Orson Welles, well known for doing the unusual, is using no scenery for his stage production of "Moby Dick" in London. The audiences do not seem to mind, either.

Frank Sinatra is getting ready to play Phillip Marlow, the tough detective role in "The Long Goodbye." This role has already been played by both Dick Powell and by Humphrey Bogart.

Time does fly! Barbara Lyon, the daughter of Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon, now a TV star in London, wants to do a re-make of "Rio Rita" in which Bebe was such a hit.

Dean Martin is expected to emerge from "Artitss and Models" as one of our top leading men.

CIGARETTE SMOKING

A million and a half Americans quit smoking in the last year and a half, according to a Census Bureau report. It is also reported that there still were 38,000,000 in this country who are smoking cigarettes.

Sen. Robertson Cites Constitution on Spending

Washington, July 6.- Senator A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.) called on the Senate today to consider the spirit as well as the letter of the Federal Constitution in applying its spending power to public works projects.

As a practical matter, Robertson said, if constitutional limitations are not applied by Congress they will not be applied at all. "The individual citizen," he said, "plainly can find only limited protection through court decisions and presidential vetoes from unconstituional actions of the Congress, particularly as applied to the spending power, and he must look to the consciences of the members of the Congress, whom he elects as his chief bulwark."

In a speech prepared for delivery on the floor of the Senate, the Virginia Senator gave an historical review of legal and legislative interpretations of the General Welfare Clause of the Constitution. He recalled the narrower interpretation of federal power held by James Madison and the broader interpretation of Alexander Hamilton and said the Supreme Court had finally settled the contest in 1935 in favor of Hamilton.

Robertson quoted from a 1936 decision of the Court in which Justice Cardozo said that while the line of spending authority must be drawn between general and particular benefits, "the discretion, however, is not confined to the courts. The discretion belongs to Congress, unless the choice is clearly wrong, a display of arbitrary power, not an exercise of judgment."

The Senator said Congress has responded too liberally in many instances to use federal funds for the benefit of special interests, groups, localities and regions.

"The struggle to preserve the essential principles of a limited constitutional government is not over," he continued. "Whether the Constitution is to be a living instrument or a dead letter is, in he vast majority of situations, a problem for the Congress. Our action on the pending Public Works bill may determine whether ground is won or lost.

"I, for one, shall approach our decisions on that bill beleving that there is nothing we can do to promote the General Welfare of our nation so surely as limiting federal spending to those functions which are essential and which cannot be handled by private enterprise or by localities or states."

The Virginian introduced his general discussion of the Welfare Clause of the Constitution by referring to the issue involved in the Public Works bill of who should build a steam power plant near Memphis, Tennessee. He said the avowed purpose of this plant was to furnish power needed by the Atomic Energy Commission but, whether the plant was built at Fulton, Tennessee and operated by the Tennessee Valley Autority or whether it was built across the Mississippi River in Arkansas by the Dixon-Yates private utility group and amortized over a period of years by government payments for power, the current actually produced would be used not by the A. E. C. plant in Kentucky but by the City of Memphis.

Robertson said he would not discuss the policy involved in the T. V. A.—Dixon-Yates controversy because he was more concerned about the constitutional principle. He continued: "What is happening to a central government of limited powers, such as was intended by the Founding Fathers of ... when the Congress of ... States undertakes to ... tric power supply problem ... city by use, either dir... directly, of tax revenue... from citizens of the wh... States? And where will ... lead us?"

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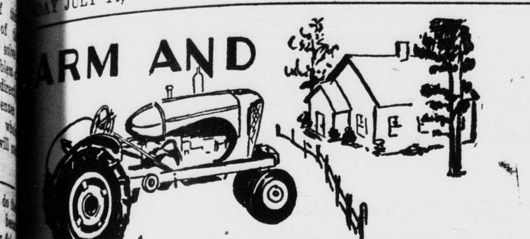
...ARM AND HOME NEWS



Alfalfa Seeding

... told that approximately ... of alfalfa are seeded ... Virginia. Alfalfa is one ... legumes we have available, hay and pasturage. ... of this alfalfa is ... during seasons of ... conditions than at ... of the year.

... should be given by ... in Appomattox County ... alfalfa this fall. With the ... mentioned of 16,000 acres ... in Virginia and with ... yields we can expect ... we should be seeding at ... 25,000 acres per year ... five to ten years.

... several steps necessary ... should consider the possi... seeding alfalfa. First, de... whether or not you have ... ideal for alfalfa growth. ... soil that you should have ... is deep, well-drained, and, ... fertile. Some types of ... what we call plastic sub... is damp, and after the ... of alfalfa growth, we do ... to have a large yield. This ... alfalfa gets what we call ...

... step would be having a ... made. This should be done ... This season of the year ... fewer soil samples going in... laboratory at V. P. I. than at ... season during the year. ... a soil sample sent in now ... expect to get results quick... field that you would like ... tested. This past year, we ... samples sent in from Ap... County. This is somewhat ... there are many fields that ... tested to determine fer... liming requirements. ... alfalfa, lime should be ap... that the pH would be 6.5

... step would be the selec... variety. There are several ... that do well in this section ... Perhaps the most im... variety is certified Williams... are several others: At... Buffalo, and Kansas grown ... In each case, however, ... important that we get a seed ... been certified if we expect ... crop that is free from ... one that will have a good

At Seeding Time

... time, we would like to ... minimum of 1,000 to 1,200 ... borated 2-12-12 per acre. ... should be inoculated and ... after the first good rain

... to do this, we need to ... in condition now. That ... be plowed and harrowed ... about every ten days go ... with a harrow, keeping the ... loose in order to not form ... crust and after the first good ... August, seed it. This can be ... until the 15th of Septem... expect good results. After ... has been put down, it would ... idea to use a cultipacker ... a firm and compact seed...

... farmers are finding it de... to add some orchard grass to ... of alfalfa. If seeding af... use 15 to 25 pounds. If ... mixture, use 15 to 26 pounds ... and three to five pounds ... grass.

... lime as we mentioned before, it is desirable to put it down several weeks prior to the seeding of the alfalfa.

In Appomattox County the majority of the alfalfa used is going into the form of hay. However, it can be satisfactorly grazed with the use of an electric fence. This, of course, would be grazed off as near like cutting as possible, then moving the animals to another section of the field, allowing the grazed area to rest for 30 to 35 days. Then turn the cattle back on again and allow them time to again cut it back similar to what we would do if we were cutting it for hay. When alfalfa is handled as such, we can expect to maintain a stand of several years.

DAMAGE IN TOBACCO FIELDS

We have been called to several farms during the past two weeks to examine fields that have an area of small plants whereas the rest of the field would be of normal size. This is a real problem and seems to be affecting more farmers this year than it has for a number of years. We don't know all the answers as to what is the cause. Yet there are several things that may be the reason for this condition existing.

The first is that many times we have what we refer to as a root rot complex soil. This condition causes the plants to be stunted, small and not grow off as rapidly as they should. This is especially true during periods when there is a great deal of cool weather, such as has been our experience during the spring and early summer. When this condition exists, the plant roots tend to rot. This rot is caused by some type of fungus or organism that likes cool weather. You might note in pulling some of the plants from the ground that the roots are dark brown and yet above these roots, ½ to an inch, they are attempting to put out small new roots. They are white in color. It is possible that some additional nitrogen to this area might be beneficial in helping the plants put out these new roots as rapidly as possible. Then, too, we might expect the coming of warm weather to help correct this situation.

Another cause for the small plants may be the meadow nematode. This is a real problem on many farms where grasses have been grown in rotation. It affects the tobacco in that it feeds on the roots and generally will cause the plant to be small in size, unthrifty and failure to grow. There is no control for this parasite except the rotation of fields and perhaps going to a field where there is no indication of this parasite.

We have noted in some fields where the grower is uisng Walker's Broadleaf that it tends to be somewhat more resistant to the root rot condition than other varieties. If you note some of the neighbor's farms who are growing some of this Walker's Broadleaf, you may have some indication that it might work on your farm. You will do well, perhaps to try it another year—just a small acreage and if it does the job, all well and good.

Another cause of the plants being small is the improper application of fertilizer. In several fields we have noted the damage has been caused by what we refer to as fertilizer injury. This is when the fertilizer is placed very close to the top of the soil and the plants set directly in the fertilizer. The strong fertilizer solution causes the plants' roots to burn and therefore will cause the stunted condition. The only correction we would have in this case would be in another year to put that fertilizer down six to seven inches deep in order that the plant roots themselves will not be set directly in the fertilizer but will have a chance for that fertilizer to go into solution and then the roots grow and feed on this plant food.

In speaking of fertilizer, there is one thing we would like to call your attention to and that is the use of the proper analysis of fertilizer. Whenever you are using a fertilizer that contains 3% or more of chlorine, we are running into a lot of trouble with root diseases. This can be a problem on some farms where the improper type fertilizer is being used.

GARDENS

In driving over the county and seeing many gardens, we note that many of our vegetables are coming to production. Sometimes when harvesting vegetables, we run into the problem of when is a vegetable ready to use in the home or to be canned or frozen? The harvest date of many vegetables is important if we are to get the maximum amount of nutrition and flavor after it is prepared for food.

For example, sweet corn: it should be harvested when the kernels are in the milky state and before the contents become doughy. When at the right stage, moderate pressure from the thumbnail should break the kernel. You can make this test a few times to test your judgment, however you should learn to judge maturity by feeling the ear. This is indicated by the husk being tight and the silk brown.

Perhaps one of the hardest vegetables to harvest at the right time is a watermelon. Now most of the old fellows have a way of thumping the melon to test if it is ripe; but it takes considerable experience and a keen ear. When you thump a melon and it is green, you hear a metallic ring. If it is ripe, the sound will be muffled and dead. An easy way, though not always definite, is to examine the rind which touches the ground. The melon is usually ripe when this area has turned from white to pale yellow. Always leave about two inches of stem on the melon when it is harvested, unless it is to be eaten immediately.

Cantaloupes are usually ripe when the net is fully rounded out and the color through the netting is yellowish green. Also you can tell that it is ripe when the fruit slips easily from the stem leaving a big scar.

Practically all gardeners have some squash in their gardens. The different varieties require different times if harvesting. The crookneck squash should be four to five inches long. The white bush or Patty Pan squash should be no more than two inches across. The Italian narrow type which is shaped somewhat like a cucumber, should be from six to seven inches long.

Onions are usually mature when about one-half the tops bend over and start turning greensh yellow.

In tomatoes the color will determine the maturity. This color is especially important when it is to be canned or preserved.

Fall Gardens

Plans should be made for our fall gardens, as many times we have excellent spring gardens yet somehow we fail to get fall seedings ready. Now is the time of year to prepare our soil and gardens for these vegetables. Now is a good time to plant more sweet corn and possibly some tomatoes. Almost any time this month, you can plant snap beans, radishes, broccoli, collards and cabbage. Then later, perhaps in August plant some kale, mustard, turnip greens, and spinach. The Virginia Savoy spinach will probably produce better if planted in August or September. July is a good time to plant the new variety of broccoli known as Waltham 29.

If you have to plant some of these vegetables where you have had early peas, snaps and other vegetables, if these vines are heavily diseased, be sure and burn them. Otherwise, they may be turned into the soil and used to increase the organic matter. You will want to use a 5-10-5 or a 5-10-10 commercial fertilizer. This should be broadcast and worked into the soil. Normally for spring application we recommend 25 to 30 pounds per 1000 square feet. However, since a good portion of the fertilizer is probably left in the soil from our spring crops, it is not necessary to fertilize this heavily. Therefore, we would reommend your using 10 to 15 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Remember, July is usually a hot, dry month. Therefore it is necessary to plant seed just a little deeper to take advantage of the lower level of soil moisture.

After the seed has been covered and soil has been gently pressed over them, lay about ¼ inch of sawdust over the row to help conserve moisture and prevent a crust from forming.

FILTERS FOR INSECTICIDES

Many gardeners and farmers are now using gasmasks to prevent injury from the use of the more dangerous and deadly type insecticides on the market. A new filter has just been approved by the engineers and entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This new filter is very satisfactory and filters out the dangerous amounts of phosphate type insecticides. The new filter materials include glass wool impregnated with a special resin and a special grade of fine fiber woodpulp, and a special grade of fine fiber asbestos. You will be interested in knowing that insecticides will get through ordinary filters presently on the market.

WATER SYSTEMS

If you are planning to install running water in your home and farm this summer, don't neglect to put in connections and faucets on the outside. They are justifiable when you consider the amount of time and effort to carry water to livestock and poultry. These installed pipes may be laid for a permanent installation and of course the new plastic pipe is very easy to use. Most anyone can take advantage of this material. It's cost is about the same as for the ordinary pipes.

Piping water to the outside is valuable in that it may save a building from burning. Also it benefits animals as well as lawns, shrubbery and annual borders around the house.

Spigots and available water supply on the farm outside the house are important to all farm people.

SOMEBODY'S BOY

Somebody's boy was crossing the street,
Innocent, young and fair;
He hadn't the judgment of older folks,
He didn't see danger there.

Somebody's boy had a song on his lips,
But it died in an instant away,
For a motorist ran the little boy down,
And he died at the close of day.

Somebody kneels by an empty bed,
And fondles a little shoe,
Somebody looks through the empty years,
Suppose this somebody were you.

Will you not watch for the little boys,
Drivers in city and town....
Really it's one of the greatest crimes,
To run a little boy down.
—From: Va. Motor Vehicle Messenger.

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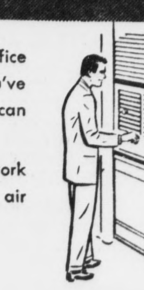

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